The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 40

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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IN

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ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

BEFORE, DURING, SINCE.

BY A PATRIOT.

Though thou art betrayed to feel the treason sharply, yet the traitor stands in worse case of woe.—*Shakespeare.*

TRAITOR—One who, in the breach of trust, delivers his trust to its enemy. One who betrays his trust.—*Webster.*

When Southrons in their cherished hate,
Resolved on separation.
And claimed that every Federal State
Was, in itself, a nation,
Where stood Horatio Seymour?

And when they caused wide-spread alarms,
By their assumed transcendance,
And madly sought by force of arms,
To gain their independence,
What said Horatio Seymour?

And when "Old Abe," the President,
Most kindly did apprise them,
If they did not at once repent
He surely should chastise them.
What did Horatio Seymour?

And when at length the war began,
And patriots feared and trembled,
Which was the party—who the man,
That in that hour dissembled?
Was it Horatio Seymour?

And when New York was hideous made,
By mob with fire and bludgeon.
Who was it then his trust betrayed,
And showed himself a gudgeon?
Was it Horatio Seymour?

And when, throughout the fearful strife,
Our "boys in blue" were fighting,
Who periled much the nation's life,
By public speech and writing?
Was it Horatio Seymour?

And when our Legislature said
Our "boys" might vote by proxy,
Who was it showed he had a dread
Of such a liberal doxy?
Just ask Horatio Seymour.

And when in eighteen sixty-four,
So many "*dems*" were cheated,
By being told the war was o'er,
And that we were defeated,
What said Horatio Seymour?

And then, when Grant chastised the foe
To terms of forced submission,
Who sorry seemed that it was so,
And mourned his "friends'" condition?
Please ask Horatio Seymour.

And since the "*rebs*" were forced to yield—
Their open warfare ended;
Since they were conquered in the field,
Who have their cause befriended?
Just ask Horatio Seymour.

And while the Congress guards with care
The interests of the nation;
Who seek to force a second war,
By balking legislation?
Again ask Blair and Seymour.

When rebel hands are stretched across
The graves of Freedom's martyrs,
In hopes to remedy their loss
By ballots, force or charters,
Where stand both Blair and Seymour?

When Northern "*dems*" and Southern "*rebs*"
Are in affiliation,
As warp and woof in weaver's webs,
Who hail the close relation?
Jeff. Davis' Blair, and Seymour.

LEE, August, 1858. [*Utica Herald.*

Political.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

NASBY.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky September 28, 1868. For fear that colored statements of the late onhappy affair wich occurred at this place may be sent North to the prejoodis uv the Democracy, I hereby make a calm and truthful statement uv it. I will prefix my account by statin that the principles uv the Corners have allus desired to live on amicable terms with the colored men, feelin that their interests are more or less identikle. To show how completely we hev conkered our prejoodisses and how much we desire peace, I will state that for a month ther hev bin only two niggers hung, and them under circumstances uv grate provocation. One of em made a face at Issaker Gavitt, and tother refoosed to give Kernel Punt credit for a load of watermelons, claimin that the Kernel already owed him, and that there wuz no law for a nigger to collect debts uv white men. Uv coorse we can't stand inslence from em.

The late onpleasantnis originated in this wise. The Radikles uv this county hed given out that they intended to hold a politikle meetin at this place on the 20th inst. I knew that ef they did it, blood would flow, for I knowd the temper and feeling uv our peacable citizens. To avoid bloodshed, I sent word to em not to come—not to hold the meetin—that ef they did, I cood not be held responsible, and ther blood wood be on ther own heads. Partikerly I warned em not to come armed, for our citizens wont stand that anyhow. We kin never permit men who differ from us to carry arms, ez in case we hev dispoots with em, they mite be dangerous.

My well meant endeavors wuz frootlis, and Issaker Gavitt thot he'd try. On the mornin uv the day, Issaker rode out to find ef they were bound to come in, also whether they wus armed. He returned reportin uv em comin, and every man uv em armed to the teeth. At 10 A. M., the procession entered the town headed by moosic and the nashnel flag. Ez it passed Bascom's, Issaker Gavitt, who hed a double barrelled shot gun in his hand, happened accidentally to let the hammer fall onto the nipple, when it went off.

Onfortunately it wuz pinted in the direcshun of the procession, and a nigger fell from his horse with the top uv his head blowed orf. To increase the disorder a small rock, playfully throwed by Kernel Punt at about the same time, struck another one in the head, and several other rocks from others in and about Bascom's knocked several more uv em down. Hed the niggers passed on quietly all wood hev been weil, but they didn't. Eager to quarrel, and full uv insolence, and reely seekin a pretext to embroil us, the procession stopped in wild confusion, many uv em takin to the woods to create the impression that they hed bin attackt. The dooplicity of the nigger character is beyond finding out! We wuz surprised at their breakin up so suddenly, and for a minit we didn't know what to do'

Ez the percession stopt in front uv Bascom's our citizens conjectured their design wuz to attack the grosery, which is reely the citadel uv the town. In Bascom's is all the licker we hev; in Bascom's our innocent revels is held; and Bascom's we will defend to the last! What wuz we to do? Unarmed and helplis, we were onprepared for this. But heaven smiled onto us, and gave us the means to defend ourselves.

The rifles, revolvers and shot guns belongin to the prinople families uv the Corners and the surroundin country happened to be in Bascom's stackt up behind his bar, and providenshelly they wuz all loadin and capt. In a minit's time they wuz distributid, and afore the mob cood organize to make the attack, a well directed volley wuz poured into em. This dismayed em, and the entire mass uv em, sich ez wuzu't killed, fled to the woods. Two uv the bloodthirsty wretches wuz shot at the edge of McPelter's woods by the Captain and Elder Pennibacker, who feared that they wuz goin in there to recognize and return to complete their dreadful work. Elder Pennibacker hit one inhuman villian with an axe, which hed bin wounded in the leg and wuz found in a corner uv his fence tryin to stop the flow uv the blood. All that day a posse uv citizens were engaged in quellen the fears uv the community by huntin down those dangerous incenjaries with dorgs and killin uv em, for ez they exceeded us in numbers we reely trembled for the safety uv our wives and children.

After a terrible day, the agitated town wuz restored to its wontid peace, and the citizens slept ez yoosual. The casualtes on our side is not so large ez mite hev been expected, when we consider the fearful purpose uv the barbarians who assaled us. Deekin Pogram wuz seriously injoored by a rock which Issaker Gaviit histed strate up in his unthinkin excitement. and poor Kernel McPelter's shot gun bust the second time he fired it, takin orf his thumb. These injoories sustained by our citizens may be charged directly to the infernal niggers, who would provoke our peacefly inclined people. But they suffered for it. Eleven uv them wuz killed, and some thirty or forty wuz wounded. The latter hev been all cared for. They wuz taken to the County Infirmary for treatment—the expense being charged up to em ez a lien upon their property, wich will, of course, be sold to defray it.

Our citizens do not boast uv wat they hev done. They feel it wuz an onpleasant dooty they hed to perform, but they hed to do it. Corrupt and reckless men hev bin leadin the colored people astray, and they hed to defend theirselves. Hed they only taken my advice, and not attempted to hold ther meetin, this wood not hev happened. Hed they not hev come into the Corners with moosic and a Nashnel flag a flyin, they wood not hev been killed. And even then, hed they gone on quietly after the fust one wuz shot, and the others wuz knockt down with stuns, I doubt whether anything more wood hev bin dun.

They shoodent hev held meetins. We kin never endoor a meeting uv niggers, and we never will. Knowin this, why will they persist in holdin of em?

The citizens uv the Corners agree ananimously (except Joe Bigler and Pollock) that all the blame must rest upon the niggers. I don't bleve in appeels to arms, but what kin we do when we are so driven?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

P. S.—The President needn't send sol gers down to pertect us, at least so long ez Grant is in command. Hed we General Rosel or Hancock in command, with Seymour ez President, it would be different. Ez it is we shel hev to pertect ourselves.

GENERAL GRANT.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF HIS "SOLID PUBLIC SERVICES," THE "STEADINESS AND STAUNCHNESS OF HIS PATRIOTISM," AND THE "UPRIGHTNESS" OF HIS CHARACTER.

General Grant's temporary acceptance of the War Department caused a stir in the Republican party, which confuses the calculations of those Republicans who, five weeks ago, counted securely on his nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Those Republican newspapers, therefore, which, like the *Times*, are trying to *identify General Grant with the Republican party*, are opposing a strong presumption by the thinnest and feeblest of shadowy inferences. Gen. Grant, to be sure, *favors the execution of the Reconstruction acts*, but so also does President Johnson. As they do not differ on this point, they probably differ on none which is pertinent to the present posture of affairs. President Johnson would indeed have had no such laws passed as he feels constrained to execute; *nor is there any evidence that Gen. Grant ever favored, or tried to promote their passage.* President Johnson concedes that Congress has practical control of reconstruction by *consenting to execute the laws it has passed* on that subject; and Gen. Grant finding these laws in force, recognizes their authority, *without going behind them* to inquire whether they ought to have been enacted. There is no evidence that the President and Acting Secretary of War differ on any important practical question. The fact that the *Tribune* and other Republican journals object to Gen. Grant that he has never signified his assent to their principles, deserves notice and consideration. *Of the steadiness and staunchness of Gen. Grant's patriotism, or the uprightness and the solidity of his character, no man in the country doubts, nor affects to doubt.* The most perfect loyalty, then, may stand with the most absolute indifference to those objects which the Republican party regards as supreme. Or, to express the same idea differently, devotion to Republican shibboleth is no test of devotion to the country. *On the score of loyalty and solid public services, no man in the country can come into competition with this illustrious sodier.* But measure him by the usual, Loyal League standards, and it requires a magnifying glass of very extraordinary power to discover *that he has any merit of patriotism at all.*

The *Tribune* is clamorous to have General Grant show his colors and take sides in the party squabbles of the day. *We rejoice that there is one man in the country who is above the necessity of such belittling partisanship.* We trust that Gen. Grant loves his whole country; that he desires the good of all its citizens, without regard to any dividing lines—whether they be lines of party, or section, or race, or color. It is the noblest reward of great services like his, that it exalts the character of this high level; that it enables a man to act nobly without appearing to be pretentious. Gen. Grant is under a moral necessity of respecting the great renown of his past services. It is beneath him to play any common part in vulgar politics. The Presidency can be nothing to him; he has a more valuable office. *But if in the hands of Providence, he could be an instrument for tranquilizing the country, that is an honor for which he could afford to sacrifice ease, congenial pursuits, and the responsibilities of greater fame as a soldier,* God forbid that he should descend into the arena of party contests. If he cannot be elected President without such a decent, he can do no good in the Presidency. Our torn, lacerated, exasperated country needs soothing, needs pacification, needs oil on the troubled waters, which still toss and dash after the recent tempest. We would no more have General Grant become a party politician than, if we had lived in Washington's time, we would have wished him to give and return party blows. As Washington was elected and re-elected on the strength of his character and services, without pledges either asked or given, *we trust that General Grant will be elected, if at all, in the same way, and with the same generous confidence. Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest civic to the highest military fame by restoring long lost cordiality of feeling.—From the New York World.*

ADDRESS EXTRAORDINARY.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[After the manner of Wallace.]

HDQRS. STATE CENTRAL KU KLUX,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 2, 1868.

DEMOCRATS:

Did you hear the reveille roling in Vermont on Tuesday?

Awake! arise! or be forever fallen!

The Green Mountain boys kept quiet and noosless, but they were lying in their trenchis, and when we struck them we felt their deidly muskетry.

Danger threatens! The tyrant Grant wil succeed the tyrant Lincoln. The mulsills, hirelings, carpet-baggers, minions, are rising in their strength, as they rose in 1861.

Unless we carry Pennsylvania now, by foul means or fair, hope is gone.

The lost cause will be lost again.
The stars and bars will be folded forever.
Peace will reign.
The National debt will be paid.
The solders' bounties will be paid.
The widows' pensions will be paid
The solders' orphans' schools will be endowed.
Gold will go down, credit will go up.
Prosperity and plenty will abound.

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA!

HOLD YOUR WAVERING LINES

STEADY! STEADY! STEADY!

Defend nothing, for you cannot defend yourselves.
More money! More money! More money!
Advance the price of votes.
More coffee stained naturalization papers.
More Father Traeys.
More murdered John Caseys, if the Irishmen peach.
More James S. Kelleys, if they get frightened.
More Schuylkill country prothonotaries.
More "active Democrats."
More railroad colonies.

Work! Work! Work! Direct your appeals to the passions, prejudices, and ignorance of the worst classes. Stir up the just landed Irish against the nagurs! Rally the White Boys of Bedford street! Bespatter the enemy with filth! Revel in profanity, and excell in abuse that distinguished Democrat, our illustrious leader in New York, Brick Pomeroy! Out Pollard Pollard.

AROUSE THE PEOPLE.

Out with your wood cuts, your roosters, your cannon! Magnify the national debt! Multiply your witticisms on Grant's initials!

PURSUE THE ENEMY.

as you never did in war times. "Our grand old State moves slowly." "In very slow districts I would suggest a special contract with active men, thus: In 1865 the district polled 100 Democratic votes; in 1866, 120 Democratic votes; now, for every Democratic vote over 110 polled WE WILL PAY YOU A FIXED SUM THE DAY AFTER THE ELECTION."

LET US HAVE WAR!

By order.

W. A. VOXETPRAETERANIHIL.

Tioga Agitator.]

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE REPUBLICANS.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Net, August, 1865	$2,757,000,000
Net, July 1, 1868	2,505,000,000
Absolute reduction of debt in less than three years	$252,000,000

OR AT THE RATE OF OVER SEVEN MILLIONS PER MONTH.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Reduction of taxation since July, 1866, 167 millions per annum.
1865. Taxes upon everything.
1868. All agricultural products exempt from taxation.
1868. All manufactures exempt from taxation except distilled spirits, beer, tobacco, and playing cards.

ANNUAL EXPENSES OF THE ARMY.

1865	$1,031,000,000
1867 8	56,000,000
Army appropriations for 1868 9	33,000,000

ANNUAL EXPENSES OF THE NAVY.

1865	$122,000,000
1867 8	25,000,009
Navy appropriation for 1868 9	17,300,000

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

1865, an army of more than a *million of men.*
1868, September, whole number of enlisted men 41,613
Reduction in three years 952,387 men

1865 CONTRASTED WITH 1868.

1865. Total cash in the Treasury	$17,000,000
1865. Debts overdue and unliquidated	120,000,000
1868. June—Total cash in Treasury	133,000,000
1868. June—Overdue and unsettled	*None*

These facts are obtained from official sources. They may be denied, but they cannot be disproved, and they never have been in any particular.—*Philadelphia Press.*

SIX things are requisite to create "a happy home." Integrity must be the architect and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection and lighted up with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting glory and canopy, nothing will suffice except the glory of God.

FLATTERY is a safe coin which our own vanity has made current, and which will never be out of credit as long as there are knaves to offer it, and fools to receive it.

Miscellaneous.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Prim's Proclamation—Isabella In Exile.

PRIM'S REVOLUTIONARY MANIFESTO.

Soon after arriving at Cadiz, General Prim put forth the following proclamation:

Spaniards, to arms; citizens, to arms! We have suffered long enough! The patience of people has its limits in degradation, and the Spanish nation, if it has sometimes been unfortunate, has never ceased to be great, and cannot continue in tearful resignation, to support endless evils without falling into abject basenss. It has, therefore, sounded the tocsin of revolution—a heroic remedy, it is true, but inevitable and urgent when the salvation of the country demands it. Principles liberal enough to satisfy present necessities, and men sensible enough to foresee and respect the aspirations of the future, might have obtained without violent changes the transformation of our country. But the persistence of an arbitrary policy, the obstinacy of doing wrong and the blindness of immorality which, descending from a high quarter, has commenced already to infiltrate itself into the organization of society, after having beposioned the Government of the State, in making the administration a policy of bargaining, and justice a pedestal for all iniquities, have unfortunately retarded all salutary concessions, and isolated Spain in the general movement of the civilized nations of the globe. To arms, citizens, to arms! Let the cry of war be to-day the only cry of all good Spaniards. Let all Liberals, during the battle, forget their former differences, and patriotically sacrifice their personal rancors for the salvation of the country. Finally, let there be only one project in the great Liberal communion, namely, battle! but one end, victory! and but one flag, "The regeneration of the country." To destroy, in the midst of confusion, the obstacles which are systematically opposed to the prosperity of people—that is the end of armed revolutions. But to instruct oneself in the midst of calm and reflection—that is the end which ought to be sought by nations which desire to conquer by their valor their sovereignty, and which know how to show themselves worthy of it by conserving it by their prudence. Let us therefore to day destroy what time and progress ought to have transformed by degrees, but without stopping for the solution of questions which future circumstances may render unreliable, and without prejudging questions which, by weakening the ardor of the combat, lessens also the sovereignty of the nation. And when calm returns, when reflection replaces action, all parties may then without danger unfurl their colors, and the people, making use of sovereign peace, may constitute itself as it judges best, and for that object seeking in universal suffrage all the guarantees which it thinks necessary for the conquest of its liberties and the exercise of its rights.

Generals Serrano and Dulce, like me, are among the illustrious seamen who, impelled by the love of their country, have put themselves at the head of the movement with the national squadron. But a naval accident has, in spite of themselves and with regret on my part, retarded their arrival. I speak, therefore, not only in my name, but in the names of those illustrious Generals.

Spaniards, military and civil, the country is in want of our efforts! Do not be deaf to the cry of the country—a cry full of the suffering of our fathers, of our wives, of our sons, and of our brothers! Fly to the combat, without heed of the insufficiency of our armies! All are good when the defense of the honor of the country is in question, and conquer once more our liberties, which have been trampled under foot? Call up the energy of our ancestors; let us endeavor to reconquer the esteem and admiration of foreign nations, and, finally, show ourselves worthy sons of noble Spain! PRIM.

HOW PRIM RE-ENTERED CADIZ.

"Prim's entrance into Cadiz was a scene of almost delirious enthusiasm. We have had an account of it from an eye-witness, who arrived here this morning, and I have also seen a short letter from Prim to a friend, in which he describes it in few but energetic words. The whole city was out, mad with delight, men and women crowding round the successful General, embracing and thanking him. The Gaditanos are a demonstrative people, and on this occasion they seem to have almost gone out of their senses with joy. One of the first things to be done, now that all was secure in Cadiz, was to send a messenger to Seville, and a well-known progressista journalist was despatched thither. As soon as the chiefs of the liberal party heard of the success of the movement at Cadiz they rose and the garrison rose, and the whole city besides; and the Captain-General of the province, old General Vassallo, who declined joining, received a pass and departed northwards. A revolutionary committee or junta was at once formed, having for its President Senor Aristegui, well known and much esteemed as a true, liberal, and disinterested man, who has never held office, but has always maintained a high reputation as an honorable patriot. He is a leading man in Seville, and probably some of your readers have visited his valuable gallery of pictures, which is one of the lions' usually shown to strangers in that city."

THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER.

The *Gaulois* publishes the following statement, the purport of which is confirmed to me from other quarters:—

"A personage who has been mixed up with Louis Philippe's politics, and remained on intimate terms with the Princes of the Orleans family, went to Biarritz and sought an interview, which was immediately granted. 'Sire,' said the personage in question, 'I am entrusted with no mission from any one to your Majesty. I come here of my own accord, to say that, whatever may be the result of forthcoming events, I am perfectly certain that the Duke of Montpensier will never authorize the Duchess to accept Queen Isabella's succession. The Duke knows that Spain needs to be on good terms with France, and he is perfectly aware that his personal position would place the kingdom in great difficulty. Nothing in the world would induce him to accept the responsibility of the events which might follow the Duchess of Montpensier's accession to the throne. His resolution on this score is so far determined that your Majesty may consider my statement as a formal renunciation of the Spanish crown on the part of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier.' The Emperor, in reply, said that he had the greatest esteem for the character of the Duke and the virtues of the Duchess, but that politics had exigencies above all considerations of feeling, and that he was happy to hear that the Duchess of Montpensier, in accordance with her husband's good advice, dismissed any idea of ascending the throne of Spain."

QUEEN ISABELLA IN EXILE.

The dethroned Queen was still at San Sebastian at last accounts. The Bordeaux *Gironde* gives the following particulars of her sojourn there:—

"Secluded, almost in solitude, in her palace, through whose saloons streams of courtiers and guests so lately passed, the Queen is reported to give vent to bitter sarcasm in speaking of her lonely and deserted condition. Her Intendant, Marfoi, who—to everybody's indignation—is seen strutting about the streets, appears to be her Majesty's only confidant. Now that her reasons for postponing her departure and resisting the wise advice of the few faithful friends remaining to her are known, the Queen, as a woman and a mother is regarded with supreme indifference. The inspector of the North of Spain Railway is continually in attendance, awaiting her Majesty's pleasure to give a fourth order of departure, the royal carriages still remaining in the station."

CURIOUS PREDICTION OF THE RISING.

A letter written and published some months ago by Karl Blind is now printed in the German press, from which it appears that both the previous rising, which ended with the expulsion of the Duke of Montpensier, and the present revolution, were confidently expected and predicted so early as the beginning of this year. The following were the words a Spanish leader, who was in London at that time, literally made use of:—"In a few months you will see a number of our Generals arrested; among them even the former favorite of the Queen, Marshal Serrano, Count de la Torre. A new military movement is on foot; we have nothing to do with it; we shall simply step aside; and that conspiracy will fail. But a few months afterwards you will see another rising, of a more extensive and decided nature. Our great towns are ready for that; and, be sure, the *pronunciamento* will be made." The prediction thus communicated several months ago has certainly come to be fulfilled.

THE BIBLE.

I was reading a deeply interested tale in which a French gentleman brought his wife home one day a present. "What do you think it is?" said he. He gave it into her hand, and she found it to be a Bible. Both were infidels. "The book-seller said no, I brought it as a piece of antiquity." The book was then laid on the shelf. Many months passed away. One day, the gentleman sat alone in his study, full of sorrow; his first born baby was dead, and his wife very ill, her life despaired of; he rose and paced the room. Suddenly his eye glanced on the piece of antiquity. He took it down carelessly turned over the pages. The first passage she saw were in Job xiv: 1, 24; he closed the book angrily; yet his mind was disturbed. Days passed; the wife still lived and the husband kept solitary in his library; but a change had come over him. Again he took to the Bible; he read hour after hour; midnight come on, and even day dawn, yet still he read. Another day, and his wife revived. When permitted to see her, he told her about the book he had been reading, and that it had made him very unhappy. She said: "We will burn the dismal book." "We must not burn it," he replied.

As weeks passed on, and the wife was getting better, she so wished to share her husbank's distress of mind, that she pursuaded him to bring the piece of antiquity to her chamber. She read it sometimes aloud, sometimes with her husband, and seemed to find pleasure and tranquility in it. She said one day to him: "If this book is true (as it surely is,) our condition is very happy." Time wore on. Both read and studied this precious book, and found promise; light shone into their dark souls, and the piece of antiquity proved to them (as it will, with God's blessing, to all who read it,) truly a "lamp unto their feet, and a light unto their path."

LITTLE SINS.—An ingenious mode of tiger killing is that which is employed by the natives of Oude. They gather a number of broad leaves of the prauss-tree, which much resembles the sycomore, and having well besmeared them with a kind of bird-lime, they strew them in the animal's way, taking care to lay them with prepared side uppermost. Let a tiger but put his paw on one of these innocent looking leaves and his fate is settled. Finding the leaf sticking to his paw, he then shakes it in order to rid himself of the nuisance, and finding the plan unsuccessful, he endeavors to attain his object by rubbing it against his face, thereby smearing the ropy bird-lime over his nose and eyes, and gluing the eyelids together. By this time he has probably trodden upon several more of the treacherous leaves, and is bewildered with the novel inconvenience, then he rolls on the ground and rubs his head and face on the earth, in his efforts to get free. By so doing he only adds fresh bird-lime to his body, and limbs, agglutinates his sleek fur together in unsightly tufts and finished by hood-winking himself so thoroughly with leaves and bird-lime, that he lies floundering on the ground, tearing up the earth with his claws, uttering howls of rage and dismay, and exhausted by the impotent struggles in which he had been so long engaged. These cries are a signal to the authors of his mischief, who run to the spot, armed with guns, bows and spears, and find no difficulty in dispatching their blind and much wearied foe.

What more striking illustration of the danger of yielding to the first temptation! The deceit and falsehood resorted to in hiding a knowledge of the fact. Sin upon sin. But temptation once yielded to, multiplies its power over us. Thus smear, leaf after leaf, till we are the powerless victim and prey of our sins.

A LETTER from Burlington, Vt., closes as follows: "Business is at a stand still here. We are all busy burying Democrats. Shall finish in November."

A POOR woman can see more sympathy in a sixpence than in streams of tears.

MORE sence has been whipped out of schoolboys than into them.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individal interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

"BREAKING THE BANK" AT BADEN-BADEN.—The Paris Figraro reports the success of acertain M. Edgar de la Charme, who for a number of days together never left the gaming room at Baden Baden without carrying off the sum of twenty-four thousand francs. The Figaro gives the following account of the close of his campaign:

"The day before yesterday M. de la Charme, reflecting that there must be an end even to the greatest run of luck, locked his portmanteau, paid his bill, and took the road to the railway station, accompanied by some of his friends. On reaching the wicket he found it closed; there were still three quarters of an hour to pass before the departure of the train. 'I will go and play my parting game,' he exclaimed; and turning to the coachman, bade him drive to Kursaal. His friends surrounded him and held him back; he should not go; he would lose all his winnings. But he was resolute, and soon reached the Casino, where his traveling dress caused a stare of satisfaction among the croupiers. He sat down at the trente et quarente, broke the bank in twenty minutes, got into his cab again, and seeing the inspector of the tables walking to and fro under the arcades he said to him, in a tone of exquisite politeness, 'I could not think of going away without leaving you my P. P. C.'"

BEING AGREEABLE.

The art of being agreeable is to appear well pleased with all the company; and rather seem well entertnined with them than to bring entertainment to them. A man thus disposed, may not have much learning nor much wit, but if he has common sense, and something friendly in his behavior, it conciliates men's minds more than the brightest parts without this disposition; and when a man of such a turn comes to old age, he is almost sure to be treated with respect. It is true, that we should not dissemble and flatter in company; but a man may be very agreeable, strictly consistent with truth and sincerity by prudent silence when he cannot concur, and a pleasing assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed to please, that he will gain upon every one who hears or beholds him; this is not merely the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world, and a command over the passions.

THE HUSBAND.

Ladies sometimes do not value their husbands as they ought. They not unfrequently learn the value of a good husband for the first time by the loss of him. Yet the husband is the very roof-tree of the house, the corner stone of the edifice, the keystone of the arch called home. He is the bread-winner of the family, its defense and its glory, the beginning and ending of the golden chain of life which surrounds it, its consoler, its law giver and king. And yet we see how frail is that life on which so much depends. How frail is the life of the husband and father! When he is taken away who shall fill his place? When he is sick, what gloomy clouds hover over the house! When he is dead, what darkness, weeping, agony! Then poverty, like the murderous assassin, breaks in at the window; starvation, like a famishing wolf, howls at the door. Widowhood is too often the associate of sackcloth and ashes. Orphanhood too often means desolation and woe.

A NEW ARMOR PLATING.—A newly invented armor plating was recently the subject of interesting experiments in the presence of the Emperor Napoleon III. This substitute for steel plates is made of felt, vegetable fibres and a woven fabric, and is compressed by the action of powerful machinery until it becomes as solid as cast metal. At the trial it was tested both as a coating for ships and as a breast-plate. The Chassepot gun, it is stated, could not penetrate the felt, and

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	Districts.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Knorr,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. McGill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. M. Bergenstrat,	18. Jacob Grafius,
7. Frank C. Hooton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Egbert,	20. H. G. Johnson,
9. Morris Hoopes,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rank,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Ruan.

THE RESULT.

The complete rout and utter discomfiture of the copperhead hosts in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska on the 13th inst., have completely settled the Presidential issue. The electoral votes of either Indiana or Pennsylvania or both have been included in every estimate of the states likely to go for Seymour and Blair in which it has been possible to make out a copperhead victory. Now that they have all gone Republican there no longer remains the slightest prospect of copperhead success. The realization of this fact, as soon as they began to comprehend what had happened, led the copperhead managers to talk of changing their leaders and putting Chase, Hancock, Johnson or almost anybody on the track, who could for a moment promise any acquisition of strength to the party. After a little consideration they have discovered that it is now too late to swap horses. Notwithstanding their overwhelming defeat and the utter hopelessness of their cause they will still keep up the contest for the purpose of keeping the party intact, and to prevent the utter demoralization and disintegration that would otherwise necessarily follow such ignominious defeat. With this object in view they will still work vigorously to keep down our majorities in November. Let not the Republican party therefore in the hour of victory and flushed with success, be thrown off its guard. On the contrary let it gird on anew its armor and prepare to vigorously follow up its success and diligently gather all the legitimate fruits of its victory. A victory not followed up is only half won. Here is the work of the Republican party, to follow up its victories, to pursue the enemy and give him no time to recruit and marshal anew his scattered forces, to work vigorously for such an increase of our majorities everywhere in November as shall make our victory complete, and teach all parties North and South that no party that takes up the cause of the rebellion can ever hope to succeed. This is the great lesson to be taught by the election of Grant. The nation cannot be permanently restored to peace and prosperity until all parties shall have accepted the results of the war and acquiesced in all the legitimate consequences arising therefrom. The seal of the nation's condemnation has been set in blood on the State-rights heresy. The ban of civil disability because of race or color has been pronounced a stain upon our national escutcheon by the verdict of the people and has been removed by the strong arm of the government. The arrogant claim of a landed aristocracy to political supremacy has been declared a relic of barbarism and inimical to republican institutions and as such has been abolished by the consent of the people. The sooner these facts are recognized and accepted by the late rebels south and their allies north the sooner we may look for the restoration of the whole country to peace and prosperity. The results of the late elections have done much toward the accomplishment of this desirable object, but largely increased and overwhelming majorities for Grant and Colfax in November will do much more, and greatly hasten the advent of that much to be desired era, when the true principles of our glorious Declaration of Independence shall be understood and accepted throughout the length and breadth of the land. To this end let every Republican work with zeal and energy. Let no efforts be relaxed, let no honorable means be left untried, no vigilance abated until the November election is over and Grant and Colfax have been elected by the most magnificent majorities that have ever graced a presidential contest.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

There is nothing to which we have a greater aversion than the publication of the details of murder and bloodshed. Ordinarily we do not care to study them ourselves or to make them familiar to the minds of our readers. But cases sometimes occur, which because of their importance or bearing upon society require to be made generally known and which in our capacity as a faithful chronicler of passing events we cannot overlook nor ignore. Such a chapter will be found in our news column this week. He who can read the reports of the cold blooded murders from day to day and week to week with which our papers have been filled for months past, and which have largely increased since the New York convention, and then cry out about radical oppression and tyrranny in the Southern states, must be lost to all sense of honesty or common humanity. The chapter of murders, assassinations &c., which we this week print is but a small part of the history of a single week in the Southern states. To a greater or less extent the same thing has been going on ever since Andrew Johnson betrayed his trust and began to league himself with the late rebels and their sympathisers. Thousands of union men white and black, women and children, have been starved, tortured and murdered by these fiends, and still the bloody work goes on. Yet in the face of it all, every effort of the government to establish law and order and bring criminals to Justice is met by Northern copperheads with the cry of radical oppression. The confident assurances of northern copperhead papers and leaders that their success was certain seem to have encouraged these southern Thugs to increased activity in reducing the number of union voters by murdering them as rapidly as possible. Yet Andrew Johnson and his minions sit unconcerned or indifferent and make no effort to prevent or stay this reign of terror, and the Copperhead party, his ally, has not only no word in behalf of the sufferers, but on the contrary incites and encourages the bloody work. There is no salvation or protection for the southern people except in the rigid enforcement of the reconstruction laws. This can not be done under Andy Johnson, and the copperhead platform pledges the party and its leaders to the total overthrow and nullification of all the reconstruction measures. In this emergency Union men, and all who desire peace and security for persons and property and freedom of speech and personal liberty, look for the election of Grant and Colfax as their only hope of redemption from the anarchy and bloodshed that now reign throughout the Southern States. Let the people remember when they go to the polls on Nov. 3d that the blood of the murdered union men of the South and their widows and orphans cry to us for protection, and that protection for them can only be secured by the election of Grant and Colfax and the enforcement of the laws.

THE ELECTIONS.

The latest returns as we go to press give the following Republican majorities. Pennsylvania 10,254, Ohio 20,752, Indiana, 14,-29, Nebraska, 2000, Dakota Territory also wheels into line and elects a Republican delegate to Congress by a majority of several hundred. These figures may yet be somewhat changed by the official returns. The official returns in tho 21st Congressional District defeat Covode by a majority of 41. The seat will be contested by Covode as he alleges that several hundred fraudulent votes can be proven. He will doubtless eventually obtain the seat as there is no doubt whatever he is legally elected.

CONGRESS met on the 16th and adjourned until Tuesday, November 10th. In the Senate only Messrs. Wade, Cameron, Cole and Patterson, of Tennessee, were present. In the House of Representatives, beside Speaker Colfax, there were present Messrs Lincoln of New York, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, French of North Carolina, Prince and Edwards of Georgia, Beck of Kentucky, Kitchen of West Virginia, Corley and Goss of South Carolina, and Kavanaugh of Montana. The Senate Chamber was not prepared for the reception of the members, having neither carpets nor desks.

THE VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

The following is the majorities by counties in the Sixteenth Congressional District.

Somerset,	Cessna	1345
Bedford	Kimmell	326
Fulton	do	320
Franklin	do	211
Adams	do	344
		1201
Cessna's Majority		144

UNION COLUMN.

OHIO.
MAINE.
INDIANA.
VERMONT.
NEBRASKA.
COLORADO.
NEW MEXICO.
CONNECTICUT.
PENNSYLVANIA.

DEMOCARTIC "COLUMN."

KENT
UCK
Y!

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

August 1, 1865	$3,287,733,329
June 30, 1868	2,485,000,000
Reduction in 3 years	$802,733,329

SHOWING THEIR COLORS.—There are two military organizations in New-Orleans, one being called "The Seymour "Guards" and the other "The Blair Guides." Both these companies, when they parade, make rather an ostentatious display of their private sentiments by carrying Confederate flags. This is honest, at least, if not loyal. If the New-Orleans "Democrats" go on in this frank and manly way, we promise to be among the first to advocate their right to change their name, and to march under the title of "The Blair and Seymour Rattlesnakes." This is a more honorable appellation than that of Copperhead, that sly serpent giving no warning of his attack, but pretending all the time to be a very well-behaved and patriotic reptile. To be sure, Blair as a Guide doesn't suggest very straight walking, and Seymour as a Guard wouldn't be the best possible defense against the Ku-Klux Klansmen; but then we like candor, and confess that the New Orleans warriors have fairly forewarned us.—*New York Tribune.*

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

The President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—President Johnson has issued the following proclamation:

In the year which is now drawing to its end the art, the skill and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor and on broader fields than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the storehouse in marvellous abundance.

Our highways have been lengthened, and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long protracted political and sectional dissensions are, at no distant day, to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends.

The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquility, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is, by universal consent, a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practising public devotion.

I therefore, recommend that Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day for public praise, thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the universe, by whose ever watchful, merciful and gracious providence alone States and nations no less than families and individual men do move and live and have their being.

In witness where of I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

THE STATE.

Below we give the official vote in the State for 1867, and the official majorities for 1868:

COUNTIES.	1867. Williams.	1867. Sharswood.	1868. Majorities. Republican.	1868. Majorities. Democrat.
Adams	2437	2829	.....	341
Allegheny	16333	9994	8957	.....
Armstrong	3235	2934	527	.....
Beaver	2818	2278	862	.....
Bedford	2305	2644	.....	394
Berks	6117	11912	.....	6508
Blair	3113	2590	658	.....
Bradford	5846	2638	3900	.....
Bucks	6224	6910	.....	857
Butler	2939	2662	.....	700
Cambria	2068	3020	.....	738
Cameron	358	360	97	.....
Carbon	1687	2124	.....	643
Centre	2790	3473	.....	379
Chester	1410	2603	2200	.....
Clarion	7751	5853	.....	1048
Clearfield	1477	2740	.....	1142
Clinton	1602	2228	.....	773
Columbia	1696	3453	.....	1931
Crawford	5409	4018	1636	.....
Cumberland	3451	4231	.....	632
Dauphin	5247	3847	1655	.....
Delaware	3207	2148	1252	.....
Elk	286	751	.....	500
Erie	5504	3428	3171	.....
Fayette	3184	3859	.....	1048
Forest	289	319	4	.....
Franklin	3773	3962	45	.....
Fulton	609	1019	.....	330
Greene	1343	2753	.....	1652
Huntingdon	3009	2258	999	.....
Indiana	3608	1867	2552	.....
Jefferson	1806	1851	.....	18
Juniata	1368	1665	.....	350
Lancaster	12799	7475	6773	.....
Lawrence	2833	1281	1989	.....
Lebanon	3625	2501	1497	.....
Lehigh	5514	5141	.....	1572
Luzerne	7985	10404	.....	3428
Lycoming	3604	4317	.....	351
McKean	705	545	200	.....
Mercer	3935	3414	616	.....
Mifflin	1565	1769	20	.....
Monroe	543	2359	.....	2054
Montgomery	6586	7683	.....	964
Montour	1066	1283	.....	489
Northampton	3027	5979	.....	3249
Northumberland	3023	3469	.....	452
Perry	2427	2292	44	.....
Philadelphia	49587	52075	.....	175
Pike	235	901	.....	700
Potter	1134	481	826	.....
Schuylkill	7256	8389	.....	1346
Snyder	1650	1199	500	.....
Somerset	2756	1540	1366	.....
Sullivan	421	683	.....	350
Susquehanna	3947	2690	1295	.....
Tioga	4090	1425	3300	.....
Union	1675	1260	714	.....
Venango	3040	2610	670	.....
Warren	2131	1459	1108	.....
Washington	4618	4513	.....	2
Wayne	2370	2586	.....	690
Westmoreland	4212	5645	.....	1206
Wyoming	1357	1474	.....	200
York	4848	7671	.....	2953
Total	266824	267746	49191	40215
		266824	40215	
Majority		922	9276	

THE HORRORS OF REBELDOM.

South Carolina.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 18.—B. F. Randolph-a negro preacher from the North, and a member of the South Carolina State Senate, was murdered at Cakesburg, Abbeville county, on Friday. He had been on an electioneering tour, and on Thursday delivered a speech at Abbeville Court House. On Friday he took the cars for Anderson, and on arriving at Cakesburg put his baggage in the ladies' car and went on the platform. Three white men then rode up, dismounted and fired on Randolph, mortally wounding him in three places. Though it was broad daylight the murderers were not recognized, and made their escape. The body of Randolph was taken to Columbia.

North Carolina.

KU-KLUX KLAN OUTRAGES IN GRANVILLE.

Gov. Holden addressed the following, on the 14th inst., to Sheriff Moor of Granville Co., N. C.:

Edward Mallory, a colored man, has complained to me that on Thursday night last a number of white men, armed, went to his house, near Tally Ho, Granville Co., took him and his wife out of their bed, tied them and whipped them severely One of the men, also, with a knife mutilated his right ear. Edward Mallory has reported himself in person to my office, and I have seen the lashes and bruises on his body, and his multilated ear. I learn also that on the same night the same body of men inflicted injuries on several other inoffensive colored people. In one case they dragged a colored woman from her bed, thinking no doub they had a certain colored man who is an active Republican, and the woman breaking loose from them, they fired upon her, wounding her seriously in the shoulder and head. It is the duty of the sheriff, the magistrates, and all peace officers to maintain the law and see that the people are protected in their persons and property. When process properly issues to you from a magistrate, you have at your command the whole power of the county to execute it. The civil power must first be tried and exhausted before the military can be called in. Your authority and power are ample for this purpose. You are hereby directed to proceed to the neighborhood in which these outrages occurred, with proper process issued by a Justice of the Peace on the oath of Edward Mallory, arrest these desperadoes, and see that they are properly bound to answer for their crime. I have heard that some of the magistrates in Granville are not prompt to act when cases like these are laid before them. Edward Mallory informs me that a magistrate declined to act in his case, but refered him to me. If I should have clear proof that any magistrate declines to do his duty, but allows such outrages to be committed and the criminals to go at large, I will at once revoke his commission, and have it known of record that he is unworthy of his place. These colored people must be protected. I will not sit here unmoved and inactive when they cry for justice and protection against men whose treatment, as in the cause of Edward Mallory, is a disgrace to civilization. If, in enforcing the law, you should need aid, let me know it. I have full confidence in your firmness, descretion and judgment. Magnify the law in the neighborhood referred to, and teach those who have thus cruelly violated it a lesson they will not soon forget.

Missouri.

FRANK BLAIR DECLARES THAT GRANT WILL NEVER LEAVE THE WHITE HOUSE ALLIVE.

ST LOUIS, Oct. 17.—General Frank P. Blair, Jr., arrived here yesterday from Cincinnati, and last evening addressed some 3,000 people for half an hour from the piazza of his residence. He thanked them for the ovation extended him by old friends. He came before them not dismayed or discouraged. Alluding to recent radical victories, he regarded them as precursors of the defeat of that party. The Democracy would yet win. They had everything at stake in this struggle, and if they failed the republic would fall with them. A military dictatorship would be established, and Grant would never leave the Presidential mansion alive. He announced that he now expected to continue to be a candidate for Vice Presicent, but was ready to make any sacrifice if the people demanded it. The audience greeted him with enthusiasm.

Arkansas.

KU-KLUX KLAN MURDER

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Oct. 17.—J. Dollar, a Deputy-sheriff of Krew County, an old and worthy citizen, while out serving subpoenas, last night, was tied to a negro, and both were shot dead by the Ku-Klux Klan.

Tennessee.

KU-KLUX OTTRAGE.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 17.—The captain of the steamer Hesper, which was captured on Thursday, reports that the party who seized the arms came alongside on a tug boat, not making their appearence until within a few yards of the steamer, when they commenced firing indiscriminately, and yelling "Ku-Klux," a number of the shots taking effect.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The distruction of arms aboard the steamer Hesper still causes much excitement. Democratic papers assert that they were destroyed by the Radicals for the purpose of making political capital, and also that the arms were not the property of the State of Arkansas. Republican papers on the other hand assert that the arms were destroyed by the Ku-Klux. The following particulars of the seizure have been obtained.

On Thursday afternoon the tug Nellie Jones, Capt. John Ford, left her wharf for Hickering, having a barge in tow. She reached her destination and landed a line, but had scarcely made fast before the spot was covered with men securely masked and probably one hundred in number. They quickly boarded the tug, took possession of the pilot house and engineer's room, ordered one of the crew to cast off the line and in a few minutes the tug was rapidly steaming down the river.

Upon taken possession the new Commander kept a vigilant eye on the crew, not allowing any one of them to leave his post, and the engineer was not allowed to oil the machinery. When approaching Cot Island, twenty-five miles below, and near the Arkansas shore, Captain Ford was ordered to run alongside the steamer Hesper, which was tied up and taking on wood. During the trip the leaders of the party informed Ford they intended overhauling the Hesper and destroying her arms, but strict orders had been issued to his men to harm none, and to respect property. In obeyance of orders, Captain Ford ran the tug alongside, which was no sooner accomplished than leaving two of their number in the pilot house, two in the engine room and one in the cabin as guard, the latter, one of the crew who had insulted the leader of the veiled party, suddenly sprang aboard the Hesper.

Little or nothing was said to the boarders, who evidently had an eye to business and placed the crew under surveillance and commenced the work in hand. The gun boxes were broken up, and guns taken out and thrown into the river, many of the guns being broken before being thrown over. A large quantity of amunition in the hold, marked "sundries," was also thrown overboard, and the party quietly returned to the tug, leaving the Hesper in possession of her crew. Captain Houston and his brother made for the woods as soon as the vessel was seen. At midnight the tug reached Point Pindent Island, below the city, and was run aground, and the boarders taken on shore in a skiff, which they signalled. Strict orders were given to Captain Ford to remain behind until daylight, and his tug returned here this morning.

Louisiana.

KU KLUX OUTRAGES—TWO PROMINENT OFFICIALS ASSASSINATED AND MURDERED.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Sheriff and the Parish Judge of St. Mary's Parish, were assassinated at Franklin, La., last night by parties who escaped without being recognized. The Sheriff was killed in his hotel. The Parish Judge's body was found in the street by the patrol, which was organized immediately after the Sheriff's assassination. A Coroner's inquest now progressing has elicited nothing towards discovering the perpetrators. Several men were engaged in the transaction, but being on mounted horses escaped in the darkness.

Texas.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN TEXAS—MURDER OF THE HON. GEO. W. SMITH—QUASTRELL'S GANG DISARM THE U. S. TROOPS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 11.—Intelligence has reached here to-day of the brutal murder at Jefferson, Texas, on the 5th inst., of the Hon. George W. Smith, delegate to the Austin Convention from Marion County, Northern Texas. Capt. Smith was well known to all our Republicans, and especially his fellow members of the Constitutional Convention, as a young man of more than ordinary ability, purely Republican in sentiment and feeling, honest and zealous in his duties, and of whom it might well be said, "Behold a man, indeed, in whom there is no guile." It seems that Capt. Smith, having arrived at his home in Jefferson, Marion County, was at once marked by the Rebel desperadoes therein as a proper subject for their brutal, murderous hands. The Captain was tracked, threatened, and told to leave the town. His very luggage, arriving per stage, was taken by a gang of desperadoes, and its contents were scattered and destroyed. Being a brave man, an ex-Federal officer, and an American citizen, Mr. Smith would not yield to Rebels, paroled prisoners of war, whom his own stout heart had helped to subdue. He, therefore, remained, spoke to his constituents of his action in the Convention, and the work accomplished in that body. He was listened to with attention, but on starting away, he with his friends were fired upon in the streets by an armed mob of Rebel ruffians. With much difficulty Capt. Smith refired fighting his way through to the headquarters of Major Curtis, U. S. A., who commanded a small detachment of troops at this point. Here it was supposed this brave man, with his friends, would be protected; that notwithstanding the armed mob which raged defiantly in the town, yet no outrage could occur. But these desperadoes (a part of the Quantrell gang who have all along been atrocious, especially since the death of the lamented Gen. Griffin) have learned to despise our Federal soldiers. They attacked Major Curtis and his guard, who were protecting Mr. Smith, and, strange to relate, Major Curtis suffered his men to be disarmed before any were killed. Capt. Smith, with his friends (freedmen), were taken out by the fiendish mob. Mr. Smith fought to the last with a desperation born to the brave soul and ready hands of a soldier, but unavailing. His body was riddled with bullets. The freedmen were shot—murdered in the presence of the troops! It must now be evident, even to the unready and feeble military commandant of this district, that the fear of delegates to go home was well founded Capt. Smith, whom the writer knew well, has been in Texas since 1865, coming hither in the army. He was formerly from Michigan, was of a quiet, gentlemanly demeanor, and up to the time of his election to the Convention was not particularly disliked by the Rebels of Jefferson, where the Captain settled after his muster out of the army. As a merchant Mr. Smith had credited goods to the amount of $6,000 or $7,000 to many of the Rebel residents of his adopted town; and probably, in seeking for cause, this may have had as much to do as aught else with the motives his brutal murder.

BALTIMORE AGAIN DISGRACED.

Within the past ten days, on four several occasions, passengers passing through Baltimore from Washington on their way to Philadelphia have been assaulted and beaten, and some of them thrown out of the cars. The perpetrators of these outrages were not arrested, the poor plea being made that the ruffians were too numerous for the police present. This might have been sufficient for the first occasion, but its repetition night after night not only reflects shameful neglect on the part of the Police Department, but also on the railroad companies that have allowed their passengers to be thus outraged. The character of the city is at stake in this matter, and no partisan feeling ought to allow the police to shield themselves under such a miserable plea as want of numbers, when the force has been nearly doubled since it passed into the control of the present Police Commissioners.

About one o'clock on Tuesday morning a despatch was received at *The American* office from Philadelphia informing us that Mr. John C. Clary, of Washington, had been dragged through the window of a car at the President Street Depot, and taken to the police station. On proceeding to the Eastern Station the gentleman alluded to was found with a scalp wound about five inches in length, and a cut in the neck with a knife, his clothes being bespattered with blood. His wounds had been dressed by a physician, and no charge being alleged against him he was conveyed to a hotel, the officers informing us that he had been rescued from his assailants and brought to the Station for protection, but none of the assailants had been arrested.

We publish in another column an account furnished by some of the passengers to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which coincides with the particulars of this outrage given by Mr. Clary. There is, we regret to say, but little or no exaggeration in the statement. It will be seen it is vouched for by a number of highly respectable citizens of Philadelphia, and is viewed abroad as a repetition on a smaller scale of the dreadful Rebel tragedy of the 19th of April, 1861.

The object of this brutal outrage was to prevent Republican clerks and others temporarily employed in Washington from going to Philadelphia to vote. A young man on the Washington train, who is engaged in selling papers, and who takes every occasion to insult Republican passengers, appears to have been in collusion with the ruffians. On approaching the city he went around to take a vote of the passengers, the object being evidently to spot the Republicans, that the assailants might know who were their friends and who their opponents. The scheme was successful, and on passing through the city an ex-police officer of Washington pointed out the victims, who had unwittingly proclaimed their political predilections in favor of Grant and Colfax. —*Baltimore American.*

DUMAS.—A correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

"Dumas is extremely obese, and moves about with great difficulty. He is a man of powerful frame, as well as mind, and labors almost incessantly with his pen. His features are decidedly African, and his woolly hair reminds us in its grayness of the old Uncle Tom. As age grows upon him he becomes the victim of peculiar whims and fancies; he cooks his own food, conducting the culinary ceremony with a religious exactitude, and is always satisfied with his *cuisine* productions. When he eats, and that is very irregularly and seldom, he apparently enjoys his food. After his meals he returns to his chair dictates to the young lady until nature prevails and he drops off into a calm slumber. He scarcely ever retires to a bed, but sits and sleeps an hour or two, and instantly upon awakening calls for his *amanuensis* and proceeds with his work.

"At president he is engaged in writing a Review of the Havre Marine Exposition, which is published in weekly numbers, a new novel of a few hundred pages, and two plays for threatres in Paris. With this work before him, and being pestered with scores of French exhibitors for notices in his Review, his time is fully occupied. Since Menken died it is said that he has grieved deeply, as he was very much attached to her. Dumas Jr. is here often, but we see very little of him."

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY.

HE HAS BOUGHT A LARGE AND

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS, JUST AT

THE RIGHT TIME, AT REDUCED

PRICES, WHICH HE WILL

SELL VERY CHEAP.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR

YOURSELVES.

Bedford, Pa., June 12th, 1868.

WHEN YOU WANT A GOOD AND CHEAP HAT, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF GOOD DRESS GOODS, call at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT A CHEAP SUIT OF CLOTHES, go to SHOEMAKER'S. je12

IF YOU WANT A CHEAP BOOT, SHOE OR GAITER, call at SHOEMAKER'S Store. je12

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S WEAR, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' LATE STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF TOBACCO, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT NICE AND CHEAP GROCERIES, call at SHOEMAKER'S. j12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c. go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE. june12

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS, just received and for sale CHEAP, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

90 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT, just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*, *Listlessness*, *Langnor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache*, *Sick Headache*, *Jaundice* or *Green Sickness*, *Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, *Gravel*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Pain in the Side*, *Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppressions* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
2oct1y DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL—$1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE PHILADELPHIA,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

Jay Cooke, Philada.	E. A. Rollins, Wash.
C. H. Clark, Philada	Henry D. Cooke, Wash.
F Ratchford Starr, Phil	W. E. Chandler, Wash.
Wm G. Moorhead, Phil.	John D. Defrees, Wash.
G. F. Tyler, Philada.	Ed. Dodge, New York.
J. Hinckley Clark, Phil.	H. C. Fahnestock, N. Y.

OFFICERS.

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HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Wash. Assistant Secretary.
FRANCCS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medica. Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Wash.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to create among the Policy-Holders.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life Insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in Philadelphia. or to its General Agents.

LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every City and Town; and applications from such agencies, with suitable endorsement, should be addressed TO THE COMPANY'S GENERAL AGENTS ONLY, in their respective districts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey,
JAY COOKE & CO, Washington, D. C.,
For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia and West Virginia. Sep4:1y,

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS
No. 35 S. Third Street, Philadelphia,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000,

and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

Applications for Central and Western Pennsylvania to be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, Harrisburg, Pa.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third Street,
2laug1yr PHILADELPHIA.

DISLOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between J. R. Durborrow and John Lutz, of Bedford, under the firm of Durborrow & Lutz was dissolved by mutual consent on the fifteenth day of July. All debts for subscription, Advertising, Job Work, Fees, Books and Stationery, &c., &c., are to be received by said John Lutz, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. All the accumulated legal business in the hands of the late firm will be prosecuted by Mr. Durborrow.

J. R. DURBORROW,
July 15, 1868. JOHN LUTZ.

The books of the late firm of DURBORROW & LUTZ having been left in my hands for collection all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle without further notice. JOHN LUTZ.

WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is

FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN TOWN

and is one of the

MOST FAVORABLY LOCATED

in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a

GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY

will do well to give this their attention

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

31julytf MICHAEL LUTZ.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS—Best in the market. Apple Parers, Separators, Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of latest improved farm implements. Brass Kettles, "all right" Fruit Jars (warranted), Thimble Skeins, and a full assortment of Carriage Bolts, Clibs, Spokes, Fellies, Shafts, Bands, Springs, Axles, &c. at manufacturers prices.

Shoemakers findings, and all kinds of Leather. A complete stock of builders Hardware, Barn Door Hangers, Hinges, Oils, Paints, Iron and Nails.

Water pipe and everything else in the Hardware line, including the

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

all of which we will sell at

EASTERN PRICES FOR CASH.

HARTLEY & METZGER,
31july Sign of the Red Padlock.

WILLOUGHBY'S PATENT

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILL,

CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

It is the only Drill that will sow grain Regularly.

Has no pins to break and can be used on rocky and stumpy fields and on the hill side with the same advantage as on level ground.

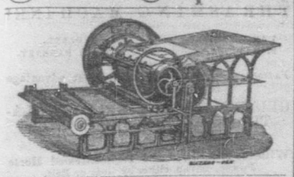
As the supply is limited and demand greater than ever, engage what you want soon from

HARTLEY & METZGER,

the only Agents for the genuine Willoughby Drill in this part of Penn'a. 31july

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIP

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1868.

Local Affairs.

A SUPERIOR article of Coal Oil at Heckermans, Drug Store, 15cts per quart.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. 2t

NOTICE—On next Thursday the 22d inst about 11 o'clock A. M. the corner stone of the new Catholic Church now in process of erection, in this Borough, will be laid by Rt. Rev. D. Domenec, Bishop of the Diocese, with appropriate ceremonies.

PUBLIC Services will be held in the Lutheran church, Schellsburg, beginning on Thursday night, 29th inst, continuing during the week. The Holy Sacrament will be administered on Sabbath. These will be the final services of the present Pastor, who has accepted a unanimous call to St. Stephens church, West Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—Those wishing pumps this fall would do well to leave their orders with Messrs. Rohm & Shuck immediately as they are now ready to accommodate customers. Hurry up your orders, as winter is coming on, and these gentlemen will not accommodate you with pumps this winter except in cases of special contract. Please be prompt.

HOW THE MATTER STANDS.—It is extremely unpleasant to dun but it is still worse to be dunned. We are at present under the necessity of doing the former in order to escape the latter. Wont our patrons take pity on us in our dilemma and walk up and fork over the amount due us form each one? If they do there will certainly be a large number of little accounts squared up pretty shortly. If they don't there will be a considerable amount of rather importunate dunning done before many weeks. A word to the wise &c.,

MEETING AND POLE RAISING.—A spirited Republican Meeting was held at Tatesville on the 10th inst,, and a pole raised, and a Grant and Colfax banner flung to the breeze. Dr. J. Henry was President, David Heffner, Vice President, and J. M. Barndollar, Sec'y., of the meeting. Able addresses were delivered by Mr. Edmund Trimbath and D. S. Elliott, Esq., after which, the meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for the whole ticket, and the speakers who made a favorable impression by the forcible and argumentative character of their remarks.

THE GALAXY for November is very attractive, being full of interesting reading matter. The Story of a Hero, London Beggars by N. S. Dodge, A talk with Mr. Burlingame about China, by R. J. Hinton, Beechdale by Marian Harland, The Attempt at Strasbourg, as described by Louis Napoleon in a letter to his Mother, with notes by John S. C. Abbot, Democratic Deities by Eugene Benson, The Galaxy Miscellany, Drift Wood, by Philip Quilibet, Literature and Art, and Nebulae, by the Editor all of which are well worth reading—Copies of the above to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, for November The sweetest domestic group we have seen for many a day, smiles out from the fine steel plate in front of the present number. The colored fashion plate is picturesque and elegant, while it is as faithful as ladies or modistes could ask; and the wood cuts, giving full information in all departments of dress, and useful and ornamental patterns for the work-table, are beautifully executed, espe cially the Parisian Skating Costumes, in front. The music is the Roxborough Polka, and the literary department opens with the continuation of "Fleeing from Fate"—by Louise Chandler Moulton. 'The Debarry Fortune,' by Miss Amanda M. Douglas, is also continued. Then we have "Oliver Hatch—His Enemy," by Virginia F. Townsend, and articles by August Bell, Leslie Walter, Frances Lee, &c., Published by Deacon and Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—We clip the following report in reference to the above mentioned road from the Baltimore *American* of the 15th inst.,

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held on the 14 inst., at their office, Camden Station, John W. Garrett, Esq., President, in the chair.

The President stated that he had been advised by President Hughart and the Chief Engineer, (B. H. Latrobe, Esq.,) of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, that the competition for the work recently advertised for proposals had been very active, 173 bids having been received. Awards have been recommended and confirmed of contracts to parties who are reliably represented to be able, experienced and effective, for thirty-eight sections of the road between Connellsville and Cumberland, which embrace all the heavy work on the line. The work awarded is estimated, at the prices bid, to amount to $1,393,905.

The estimates upon which the financial arrangements for this Company were made were based upon the condition of the labor and provision market when higher than at present; and the President had the gratification to state that the work, as contracted for, would amount to $253,901 less than those estimates. The contracts were doubtless secured at these prices in view of the certainty of prompt cash payment for the work as it progresses. This reduction in the cost enables the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company to decide to arch the tunnels upon its line permanently as those works are constructed. As the line is singularly free from water courses, and those which are crossed are of limited width. it has been determined that all the bridges shall be constructed upon durable masonry and of iron, so that the whole work will be of first-class character.

The seven per cent. first mortgage bonds on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, which are being sold at ninety per cent., with the accrued interest, are proving a very favorite investment, and the prospect is that the entire amount will be disposed of in advance of the requirements of the Company. The contracts require the heaviest work to be completed within two years, and the work on sections of a lighter character will be contracted for in such time as to insure the completion of the whole line within that period.

Much interest and enthusiasm are exhibited in reference to this work upon the entire line to Pittsburgh and in the Northwest. The importance of the road to the interests of this community cannot be overrated. Such was the practical appreciation of the advantages of the road to the region through which it passes that the right of way has been granted without charge, with trifling exceptions, upon the entire line.

1868--BEDFORD COUNTY--OFFICIAL.

DISTRICTS:	Assistant Surv. Gen.	Judge.	Congress.	Assembly.	Commis'r Director's Surveyor.	Coroner.	Auditor.
	Charles R. Boyle.	Jas. P. Hartranft.	W. H. Ent.	Jacob M. Campbell.	W. J. Baer.	D. W. Rowe.	P. M. Kimmell.	John Cessna.	Abraham Wilson.	Geo. McGovern.	J. H. Longenecker.	John Weller.	D. P. Boegle.	Lewis A. May.	Henry Bgolf.	J. M. Lehman.	Samuel Kettenman.	Dan'l Sams.	P. H. Pennyl.	Charles L. Buck.	M. A. Hunter.	Jacob Evans.
Bedford Borough	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
Bedford Township	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Bedford Township	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Bloody Run Borough	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273
Colerain township	435	81	42	81	44	80	44	80	42	82	80	43	81	81	43	81	81	81	81	81	87	47	75
Colerain township	165	98	163	98	165	105	165	165	98	98	165	96	101	101	266	98	165	165	165	165	165	98	165
Coledale borough	3	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	27	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	25
Cumberland Valley tp	211	64	209	64	211	64	211	64	209	64	211	64	211	64	211	64	211	64	211	64	211	64	211
Harrison tp	77	79	78	79	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78	77
Hopewell township	118	64	110	64	110	65	111	64	110	64	111	64	112	64	112	64	112	64	112	64	112	64	112
Juniata tp	195	81	198	81	198	83	198	81	198	81	198	82	199	82	199	82	199	82	199	82	199	82	199
Liberty tp	74	100	74	100	74	100	74	100	74	100	74	100	74	100	74	100	74	100	74	100	74	100	74
Londonderry tp	149	154	142	154	142	152	142	151	142	152	142	151	142	154	142	154	142	154	142	154	142	154	142
Napier tp	213	151	213	151	213	153	216	151	214	151	214	151	214	151	214	151	214	151	214	151	214	151	214
Providence East	189	50	189	50	189	50	189	50	189	50	189	50	189	50	189	50	189	50	189	50	189	50	189
Providence West	131	56	131	56	131	56	131	56	131	56	131	56	132	56	132	56	132	56	132	56	132	56	132
Saxton borough	29	26	29	26	29	26	29	26	29	26	29	26	30	26	30	26	30	26	30	26	30	26	30
Schellsburg bor	43	37	44	38	43	38	43	37	43	37	43	37	43	37	43	37	43	37	43	37	43	37	43
St. Clair bor	12	24	13	24	13	24	12	24	13	24	12	24	12	24	12	24	12	24	12	24	12	24	12
St. Clair tp	223	208	229	208	228	208	225	208	228	208	225	209	227	207	227	207	227	207	227	207	227	207	227
Shakespeare tp	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Southampton	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	257	258	257	258	257	258	257	258	257	258	257
Union tp	185	174	185	174	185	174	185	174	185	174	185	174	185	174	185	174	185	174	185	174	185	174	185
Weisel tp	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Woodbury bor	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Woodbury Middle tp	116	155	116	155	116	155	116	155	116	155	116	155	117	155	117	155	117	155	117	155	117	155	117
Woodbury South tp	127	147	127	147	127	147	127	147	127	147	127	147	127	147	127	147	127	147	127	147	127	147	127
TOTALS	3019	2021	3009	2036	3024	2034	2984	2028	3026	3008	2643	2622	3005	2053	3015	2036	2961	2068	3015	2026	3025	2023	

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BEDFORD COUNTY TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—*Monday October* 12—*Morning Session*—Pursuant to a call of the County Supt. the Institute met in Union School Hall and was called to order by Prest. Session was opened with music by Prof. R. A McClure. The County Supt. then delivered an address of welcome to the teachers.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted, after which a number of teachers became members of the Institute.

An election of officers was held which resulted follows;—Vice Pres., W. S. Lee; Sec., A. Stayer; Treas., G. C. Long;—Cor. Sec., Miss Amanda Leany; Bus. Com., Messrs. H. B. Zimmerman, F. B. Berkheimer and Miss Maggie Mower.

Afternoon Session.

Institute met and was called to order by the Prest. minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. Instruction was given in Vocal Music by R. A. McClure. An essay was read by Miss Maggie Mower, Subject:—"*Duties of the Teacher.*" Exercise in Orthography by County Supt. Class drill in Reading by Miss F. M. Haley.—Institute adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

Convention was called to order by County Supt. minutes read and adopted. Business Committee reported a programme for the next session which was received. The exercises of the evening consisted of Lecture on Astronomy by Professor H. B. Zimmerman. On motion the Institute tendered the Lecturer a vote of thanks and adjourned to meet at 9. o'clock A. M. on Tuesday.

Tuesday.—Morning Session.

Institute met, County Supt. in the chair, Exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. J. Q. McAttee Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. An essay entitled "*Sacrifice*" was read by S. D. Middleton. A class drill in Grammar was conducted by H. B. Zimmerman after which a lecture on Elocution was given by Miss F. M. Haley.

An essay entitled "*Teaching*" was read by Miss Ettie Irving. Class drill in Vocal Music was continued by R. A. McClure. Report of Business Committee was received, and Institute adjourned to meet at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

County Supt. called the convention to order, minutes of previous session read and adopted. An essay was read by W. S. Lee, Subject:—"*The Education of the Heart.* An exercise in Vocal music was continued by R. A. McClure. The Institute was then favored with a lecture upon "The Cultivation of the mind" by D. St. Geo. Frazer, who afterwards received the thanks of the Convention. Orthography was continued by H. W. Fisher. Business Committee reported, and Institute adjourned to meet on Wednesday at 9 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday.— Morning Session.

Convention was called to order by County Supt. Exercises opened with prayer by Rev. A. H. Rizer, Minutes read and adopted. Class drill in Vocal music by R. A. McClure. An essay entitled "*Common Schools*" was read by J. W. Deitrich. Class drill in Mental Arithmetic was conducted by J. M. Reynolds. Miss F. M. Haley then gave a lecture upon the methods of Teaching Reading. An essay upon "*Novel Reading,* was read by Miss Annie Arnold. The discussion of the essay was postponed till afternoon Session, Convention adjourned till 1½ o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Convention was called to order by Vice-President, minutes read and approved. On motion the Vice-President and Secretary were appointed a Committee to revise the list of Honorary Members, and report only those who were friends of education. The essay read at the morning session was taken up and discussed by H. W. Fisher and J. M. Reynolds. R. A. McClure continued the class drill in vocal music, after which an essay was read by Miss Maggie McCleary, Subject; "*Friendship*" a class drill in Mental Arithmetic was continued from morning session by J. M. Reynolds. Professor Stevens of Pittsburg was then introduced and briefly addressed the convention. Report of business Committee was received, and Institute adjourned to meet in the Court House at 7½ P. M.

Evening Session.

Convention met in Court Room and was called to order by the President. Preliminary business having been disposed of, D. St. Geo. Frazer was introduced and delivered an interesting lecture upon "Poetry and the Drama." The thanks of the Convention were tendered the lecturer and on motion adjourned to meet on Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M.

Thursday.—Morning Session.

Institute was called to order by County Superintendent. Exercises opened with prayer by Rev. B. G. W. Reid. Minutes of previous session read and adopted. An essay upon the "*Beauties of Nature*" was read by J. G. Ake. A lecture upon the methods of teaching the elements of vocal music was given by R. A. McClure. Class drill in Arithmetic was continued from previous session by J. M. Reynolds. A lecture on Elocution was given by Miss F. M. Haley. The morning exercises were concluded with instruction in Penmanship, by Professor Stevens. Report of business committee was received and, Institute adjourned to meet at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

County Superintendent called the Convention to order. Minutes of previous session read and adopted. An essay was then read by Miss Jennie Baylor, Subject; *No success in teaching without Labor.*" The question; "Does the study of rules in arithmetic, have a tendency to make mechanical thinkers," was taken up and discussed by H. Winter, D. St. G. Frazer, H. W. Fisher, and J. M. Reynolds. Class drill in Penmanship was continued by Professor Stevens. An essay was then read by Miss Maggie Mower. Orthography was continued by county Supt. Convention adjourned to meet in the Court House at 6½ P. M.

Evening Session.

Preliminary business having been disposed of, the exercises were opened with music by "Normal School Glee club." Several selections consisting of Readings and Recitations, were given by Miss F. M. Haley. The exercises were interspersed with choice music by Prof., R. A. McClure. On motion Institute adjourned to meet on Friday at 9 A. M.

Friday. Morning Session.

Institute met and was called to order by President. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. H. Heckerman. Minutes read and adopted. The following named persons were then elected a committee on *Permanent Certificates.* Misses Maggie Mower, Jennie Smith, Maggie McCleary, Messrs. S. D. Middleton and J. M. Reynolds. A lecture upon Elocution was given by Miss F. M. Haley. Professor Stevens was then introduced and continued his lecture upon the subject of Penmanship. County Superintendent then announced the following as the result of the contest in Orthography, 1st prize; Miss Jennie Baylor, 2d, S. D. Middleton, 3d, Josiah Amos. The following were then appointed a committee to draft resolutions, J. M. Reynolds, D. St. G. Frazer and J. M. Deitrich. The election of Honorary Members was then taken up, and on motion, the President of each school board in the county, with other friends of education, were elected. Institute adjourned to meet at 1½ P. M.

Afternoon Session

Institute was called to order by Pres. minutes of morning session read and adopted. Instruction in the analysis of Letters was given by Prof. Stevens. The Institute elected the following named persons a committee on Convention. Miss Maggie Mower, Sallie Huzzard, Messrs S. Burns, J. S. Metzgar, and J. P Smouse.

The Chairman of Committee on Resolutions then offered the following report which was unanimously adopted:

Resolutions.

Believing that the advancement of the interests of the Common Schools of Bedford County and the elevation of the profession of teaching, demand that the school term should be lengthened and the Salary of teachers increased, Therefore we,

Resolve, 1st. That it is the duty of teachers and friends of education throughout the County to use all honorable means in their power, for the accomplishment of said object.

2d. That now separating from each other for the purpose of engaging in our school duties, we feel it incumbent upon us to acknowledge the great advantages and assistance we have derived from our attendance at the present session of the Institute, and would earnestly recommend all teachers in the County whose names have not already been enrolled upon our books, that they become members thereof at its next meeting.

3d That the teachers who absented themselves from the Convention, without just cause merit and receive our censure.

4th That it is the duty of the teachers and directors of each School district to create a fund for the purpose of establishing a library for the use of the members of the Institute.

5th That we endorse the *Resolution* passed at the previous session of this Institute recommending the adoption of *Payson Dunton and Scribner's, National System of Penmanship.*

6th That we are in favor of introducing Vocal Music into our schools, for the purpose of imparting life, energy, and useful recreation to the same.

7th That we tender our thanks to Prof. Stevens for his instruction in Penmanship during the session.

8th That we tender our thanks to Miss Haley, Messrs. McClure, Winter, and Frazer for their services during the sitting of the Convention.

9th That the Directors of Bedford Borough and the County Commissioners accept our thanks for the use of the Union School and Court House.

10th That we tender our thanks to Mr. Fisher for the manner in which he has performed the duties of his office, and that we favor his re-election. On motion the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of Committee.

J. M. Reynolds, S. M. Barclay, S. D. Middleton } Com. on Publication

The following named teachers were present during the session of the Institute.

Gentlemen—Ake J. G., Amos Josiah, Akers James, Anderson J. F., Berkheimer F B., Bowser N. A., Burns S., Bittner S. W., Barley N. S., Burkett A. L., Biddle J., Carpenter G. S., Clouse W. H., Cowan A., Diehl Adam., Diehl S. F., Deitrich J. M., Exline A., Findley J. E., Feather M., Frazer D. St. G., Grazier W. A., Grimes W. W., Gillespie F. J., Garber Aaron., Gates M., Huston O. H., Harkle B. F., Hoover J. E., Kagarise E. L., Keith David, Keagy F. M., Lee W. S., Lee George, Long G. C., Miller W. B., McFerran S. C., Metzgar J. S., Mullin G. W. Mullin J. A., Middleton S. D., Oster Frank, Potts F. B., Penrose W., Price Geo., Pepple James., Reily Chas., Reynolds J. M., Rhodes Thomas, Smith W. C., Smith John Smith R. F., Smouse J. P., Stayer A., Snider Geo., Stuckey J. Stoler D. W., Stouffer J. W., Stoler J. C., Sams D. M., Tomlinson S., Topper Ambrose, Williams W., Williams O., Williams B. A., Wade A. F., Weisel A., Zook D. B., Zimmerman H. B.

Ladies,—Arnold Annie, Arnold Julia, Allison Ella, Baylor Jennie, Bagley Annie, Bagley Margery, Connelly Lydia, Clark Mary Devore Charity, Griffith M. L., Hughes M. A., Hoffman Allio., Huzzard Sallie., Irving Ettie, Irving Beckie, Leany Amauda, Louderbaugh D., McCleary M., McCleary D., Mower Maggie, Miller Emma, McGirr Rosa., Mock Mary, Naugel Sophia, Pierson Lizzie Pennell Annie, Ritchey M. L., Robinson M., Replogle L., Sherman C., Schnebly E., Studebaker A. C., Studebaker A., Steven S. A., Sansom Amanda, Smith Loretta, Smith M. J., Shaffer Annie, Tomlinson M. J., Wills Josie.

THOSE DESPATCHES.—On election night extensive preparations were made, at a certain Democratic establishment, for reading out the good news to the unterrified as the despatches came in with the big majorities. Lamps were hung and lighted in front of the building and the expectant leaders sat in patience awaiting the glorious news. Eight, nine, ten, eleven o'clock arrives but no news. The readers begin to grow uneasy twelve o'clock arrives and still the *glorious* news fails to come. What can be wrong? The lights grow dim and the watchers drowsy but still no news? The wee sma' hours glide by in dreary, ominous silence, daylight dawns, the lamps have not been called into requisition. The watchers have fallen asleep at their posts only to wake up two days after and inquire if the news has come yet. Surprise, consternation, chagrin and mortification are depicted in every countenance as they are informed that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska have all gone overwhelmingly Republican and worst and most intolerable of all, that renegade Cessna has gone and went and done it, and got himself elected to Congress in spite of all their frantic efforts. The chief mourners over the defunct modern Democracy *alias copperheads* alias rebels go about the streets for a day or two, with saddened, sobered and awfully elongated countenances, then ticketed for Salt River they gather their carpet bags and seek relief from their sorrow and disappointment in the bustle on board a Salt River packet. VALE.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Thursday the 15th instant while engaged in threshing, with a machine, at the barn of Dr. George Anderson, Mr. Jonathan Pennel narrowly escaped a very serious accident. His clothes were caught by the tumbling shaft of the machine, and unable to disentangle himself he was carried several times around the rapidly revolving shaft and his clothes completely torn from his body. Had his clothing not given way he would hardly have escaped with his life. As it was he escaped with the loss of a suit of clothes and a few pretty severe bruises.

SNOW.—The first snow storm of the season occured on Saturday morning last. A few miles from town the quantity was sufficient to whiten the ground for a short time, but with us a few flakes melting as they fell were all the visible evidences of the first snow storm with which we were favored.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Trade is in sympathy with the weather, and has a downward movement. Clover seed is lower, and cannot be quoted over $7 25@7 50. The season for timothy being over there is no demand for that article. There are private sales of flax seed at $2 75 ₹ bus. The flour market is exceedingly quiet and dull, and the demand is confined to the wants of the home trade, and though there is a quotable change from Saturday's quotations, it is useless to deny that for common grades the tendency is for a lower range of figures; small sales of North western extra family at $8 50@9 ₹ barrel, winter wheat do do at $9 50@10 50, and choice and fancy lots at $11 50@13. In rye flour and corn meal there is no change. The wheat market is almost at a stand; in the absence of sales we quote red at $2 30@2 32, and amber at $2 25; 600 bus. Michigan sold at $2 50. Rye is in good request at $1 65. Corn is very quiet; small sales of yellow at $1 30, and mixed Western at $1 27@1 28. Oats are steady; 1,000 bus fine Western sold at 75c Whiskey is dull; small sales at $1 25@1 27½, tax paid.

MARRIED.

Near St. Clearsville Oct., 13, 1868 at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. J. Peter, Mr. GEORGE R. IMLER to Miss MARIA E. AKE, both of Bedford Co. Pa.

May prosperity be their lot.

In Bedford, 21st., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, E. M. ALSIP, Esq., and Miss MARY HAFER, only daughter of Colonel John Hafer, all of the above place.

Accompanying the above notice is a package of delicious cake. The parties have our very best wishes,—may their happiness through life be a continuation of to-day's experience.

DIED.

August 22nd, at Indiana, Pennsylvania, CARRIE MARY LOWMAN, infant daughter of JOHN and C. JANE McLAIN, aged 11 months and 27 days.

Oh! how the heart sinks when the Death Angel sweeps athwart the household and bears away a darling child, and more especially our *first-born* a d only treasure. But, perhaps, 'tis well.

The little flower is only plucked by that unseen hand that "doeth all things well," to be added to the rich bouquet made up of Heaven's choice exotics. She is gone; her rattling tongue is still; her voice is hushed, and in the sadness of our hearts, we can only sigh in the language of the poet.

"Death lies on her like an untimely frost, upon the sweetest flower of all the field." M.

September 13th, CHARLES M. LYNCH, aged 1 year, 10 months and 16 days, and on October 12th, SUE LYNCH, aged 4 years, children of THOMAS and MARGARET LYNCH.

Truly mysterious and sad are these providences of God. The unseen hand has again glided in and removed beautiful flowers from the family circle. Their little bodies rest side by side with those dear ones that have gone before—but their spirits have entered the world of bliss. "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

On Oct 12, MAUD SCHAFFER, daughter of WILLIAM and MARGARET SCHAFFER, aged 15 years, 1 month and 7 days.

The silver cord was at last snapped assunder and the golden bowl broken. A lovely daughter just entering the bloom of womanhood, fell a victim to the relentless foe, consumption. She patiently awaited her end, and it came not unexpected to her, nor she unprepared for it. Sad to our mourning hearts to be called to part from her, yet her parting words should cheer and comfort us, and turn our mourning into joy. "Yea tho' I walk through the dark valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

"How Chilly the Evenings in October!"

This is a common remark, yet how few think of the danger of exposing themselves to their influence? In all low, marshy localities Ague and Fever prevail at this season of the year. In this decease there is invariably more or less derangement of the liver and digestive organs. The remedies usually resorted to have reference to preventing the paroxysm or breaking up the chills. If this is effected without removing the cause, a relapse is inevitable. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS strike directly at the foundation of the evil, by acting on the liver and correcting digestion. The cause being removed, the paroxysm will cease, and the chills cannot return. When the patient is weak and debilitated, the BITTERS should be resorted to, as they will strengthen and tone the stomach, allay all nervous irritation, and infuse renewed animation into the hitherto drooping spirits, without entailing the danger of reaction.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is truly a preventive medicine, rendering even the feeblest frame impervious to all malarious influences: and, as a stomachic and anti-billious medicine it is incomparable, and no one who values his health can afford to do without it. Fortify the system with this inestimable tonic and invigorant, and the "Chills of October Evenings will have no terror for you.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals for the erection of three School Houses, in the township of Bedford, will be received by the undersigned until Saturday the 28th of November; one at Tomlinson's, one at Brush Run, and one at Rea's. Plans and Specifications can be seen by calling on the undersigned. The material to be furnished by the purchaser.

By order of the Board.

23oct4t THOS. GILCHRIEST, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

TAVERN LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have made application for Tavern & Restaurant license, at Nov. Sessions, 1868.

Bernhart & McMcMullin, Restaurant.
23oct O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

CONRAD MEYER,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the CELEBRATED IRON FRAME PIANOS,
WAREROOMS, No. 722 Arch St., Phila.,
Has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition London, Eng. The highest Prize awarded when and where-ever exhibited.
Oct23:3mos [Established 1823]

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at November Term, 1868, (16th day.)
Cath. Dannaker's exr vs. Christ A. Dannaker
A C Vaughan vs R M Trout et al.
Mich'l Ritchey vs S S Fluck.
P J Shoemaker's exrs vs Jonathan Bowser.
Jos McCormick vs Gates & Dasher.
Wills & Hogue vs Thomas Johns.
Mich'l Ritchey vs Homer Neice.
Mary Ann Hammond vs Wm Koontz.
E W Garretson vs. O E Shannon.
Wm Snell et al vs Geo. Gump.
Certified Oct. 19, 1868.
23oct O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

EXECUTORS SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executor of the last will &c., of Thomas J. Blackburn deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises in Napier Township, on MONDAY the 28, DAY OF NOVEMBER next, the real estate of which said deceased died seized, to wit: The MANSION FARM situate in said Township, adjoining lands of Wm. Rock, Thomas P. Studebaker, Robert Blackburn and Andrew Hiner; containing 66 acres, about 50 acres under cultivation, with TWO DWELLING HOUSES, bank barn, and other out buildings thereon erected; well of water and springs, and two apple orchards of choice fruit thereon. 8 or 10 acres of meadow and more can be made; also a small sugar camp thereon.

Also ONE OTHER TRACT OF TEN ACRES, timberland, anjoining lands of John B. Blackburn, Edmund Blackburn and others, lying convenient to the Mansion farm. This property lies in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to roads, schools and churches, about three miles North East from Schellsburg. TERMS; one third purchase money in hand on the first day of April next, when possession will be given and deed delivered; balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by notes or bonds and mortgage to be delivered when possession is given. JOHN W. HULL.
oct:3t Executor.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford on SATURDAY, November 14, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 231 acres, more or less, with about 12 acres cleared and partly under fence, with a Tan House 50 feet long by 20 feet wide; adjoining lands of the defendant on the east, Josiah Miller and Levi Carpenter on the west, Solmon Brown on the South, and Barclay's heirs on he North; situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John H. Wertz.

ALSO, all the defendants interests in and to a tract of land containing 128 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with two small log houses, blacksmith shop, and two small stables thereon erected, and small apple orchard; adjoining lands of Martin Duken, Wm Mason Oliver Hendrickson and Thomas Leasure, situate in Cumberland Valley tp., and taken in Execution as the property of Jacob Boor.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, October 19, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Morris, dec'd, will sell at public outcry on the premises, on SATURDAY the 14th day of November, A. D. 1868, all that certain farm or tract of land situate in Monroe tp., Bedford county, late the Mansion Property of said deceased, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman on the north, John Snider on the South, Horatio J. Means on the west, and Elizabeth O'Neal and others on the east, containing 240 acres and allowance, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, a double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected. The remainder of the tract is well covered with Chesnut, Oak, Pine and other timber, and there is also an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. This property is about 7 miles distant from the termination of the Bedford Railroad, Bloody Run, and is located in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to schools and churches. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock A M. of said day, when terms will be made known by

23oct HORATIO J. MEANS.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Registers Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County on Tuesday the 17th day of November next, at the Court House in Bedford for confirmation:

1. The administration account of Francis Donahoe, administrator C. T. A of all the estate of Valentine Weirick, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased.
2. The administration account of Francis Donahoe, Executor of the last Will &c., of Samuel Robeson late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, deceased.
3. The account of Daniel M. Cornell and Gideon Williams, Executors of the late Will and Testament of William Cornell, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County deceased.
4. The first and final account of John S Imler, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Margaret Imler, late of Bedford Township, deceased.
5. The first administration account of Daniel Cyphers Executor of the last Will &c., of Jacob Cyphers, late of Liberty Township, Bedford County deceased.
6. The administration account of Joseph Imler administrator of the goods and chattles, of Martin Imler, late of Union Township, Bedford County, deceased. O. E.SHANNON, Reg'r.
oct23.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Riddle, late of Union tp, Bedford co., dec'd, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in said township, on TUESDAY the 10th day of November next, the following real estate viz:

One TRACT OF LAND being the Mansion place of said deceased, containing about 116 acres net measure, of patented limestone land, about ninety-six acres of which are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story Log Dwelling House, Log Barn, and other out buildings, with a well of good water under the kitchen porch, the water from which during part of the year runs through the cellar. There is also a good APPLE Orchard on the place, and between four and five acres of good meadow. The land not cleared is well timbered. This farm lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg, and is about a mile north of Ake's Mill. It adjoins lands of Joseph S. Riddle, Abm Moses, and others.

ALSO, THE UNDIVIDED HALF PART of the farm now occupied by Josiah Sill, known as the Creek farm, situate on Bobb's Creek, adjoining Frederick Oster, Jacob Acker and others. This farm is all bottom land, contains about ninety one acres, net measure, and is all cleared and in cultivation, but about eight acres. The improvements are a good two story Log and Plank Dwelling House, barn and other outbuildings, with a good well of water before the door. This place is about a mile from St. Clairsville, and is in sight of Henderson's Mill. The terms will be for each place, one third of the purchase money at the time possession is given and title delivered 1st April next, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgment or mortgage. All grain in the ground reserved. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on the Mansion farm.

23oct3t WILLIAM BERKHEIMER, Exr.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public outcry, on the premises, on Saturday, November 14, 1868, all the following described real estate, situated in West Providence tp., late the property of John Riley, deceased, adjoining lands of Lewis Piper, Wm. Latta, Thomas Ritchey and others, consisting of a farm of two hundred acres, more or less, about 120 acres cleared and under fence and in a high state of cultivation, the balance being the most valuable timber land in this section. There is a two story log house, double log barn, and other out buildings on the premises. This property is well watered, and there is a never failing spring at the door. It contains a good apple orchard; also a fine peach orchard. Rare inducements are here offered to purchasers.

Ter

Farm, Garden & Household.

SEEDING WITH WEEDS.

Cleanness of the soil depends more upon the treatment which cultivated crops receive in the latter part of the summer, than upon any thing else. Foul land is one of the great evils of our system of farming. It does not greatly increase the expense of cultivation, and diminishes the crops, but it gives us foul grain and grass seeds, and thus the evil is perpetuated. It is easy to keep Indian corn and all the larger seeds clean, but it is almost impossible to get grass seed clean by any other process than clean cultivation, while the land is under the plow. Whatever grows in the meadow is cut with the grass, and the seeds are hopelessly mixed. Much of the grain that is sold for seeding has chess or other foul stuff in it, and nothing is more common than to find daisies or weed, dock and thistles, mixed in with the timothy, red top, and clover that we buy at the stores for pure seed. Such sales are a fraud upon the public, whether the man who raises the seed designs it or not. Few farmers have the means of detecting the cheat until the weeds come up, and bloom with the grasses in their meadows. Then it is quite manifest that "an enemy hath done this;" and he is none the less an enemy because he bore his neighbor no personal ill will. It is a sad sight in riding through the country to see so many plants out of place, and so very few meadows and pastures producing grass only. Even upon the virgin soils of the West, recently reclaimed from the forest; or the prairie, it is astonishing to see the rank growth of weeds. Their diminishing wheat crops are owing quite as much to the presence of these weeds in the stubble, as to the loss of fertility in the soil, or to the changing seasons. There are few farmers who do not indirectly pay a heavier tax to weeds than to the government. We insist, then, upon absolute clean tillage all through dog days, as the only economy. We have no doubt that the extra cultivation required will be paid for in the extra yield of corn, and in all the root crops, except potatoes. This crop, fortunately is not injured by early lifting, and as soon as dug, a clean sweep should be made of the weeds. If green, they can be turned under, and add to the richness of the soil. If ripe, burn them.—*American Agriculturist*

GREELEY ON AGRICULTURE.

At the exhibition of the Bristol county, Mass., Agricultural Society, last week, Horace Greeley delivered the annual address. Mr. Greeley commenced by saying he had noticed that when a man who was not a practical farmer undertakes to speak of agriculture (and he made it a rule to speak of nothing else on such occasions) he is embarrassed by two considerations: First, the great mass of the audience do not believe they can be taught; and second, they do not believe if they are teachable they can be taught by the speaker.

New England people cultivate their own brains and the brains of others also, considerably better than they can cultivate the soil. The deficiency in agricultural education is more marked than in the other departments, and a revival in practical agriculture is much needed. The speaker then went on to state a few points which he thought needed improvement. The first of these was a fundamental reform, in the increase of the area of our woodlands. Removing so many of our forests has caused a great change in the climate, and our winters are now much more severe than in former times. We should at once begin to reproduce our forests, and when reproduced they should never be removed again. The trees should be thinned out, but at no time should the entire forest be cut down. Much is yet to be learned in the planting of forest trees, and some practical hints in relation to this were given by the speaker.

The next great improvement needed is the increase of the area of the land we have under cultivation by the draining of our swamp lands, so called, for it should be comprehended by farmers that the land obtained in this way is the best land that they can possess. The bogs of New England are a mine of untold wealth, for when properly drained they can be cultivated easier by animal and steam power than any other, and consequently a greater profit is realized. Farms are generally divided up into too many small fields; there are ten miles of fence in this State where there should be one. He would have but two fields, one for the cattle, and another for fruit, grass and vegetables.

Agriculture can be made profitable to the poor man as well as the rich if he makes the most of the small tract of land he may own, one hundred acres cultivated twelve inches deep are equal to two hundred cultivated only six inches deep. The underdraining of the soil by pipe tiles is not employed to any considerable extent, and its importance is very great. He would have the farmer begin with the wettest land he owns, and he will find that it will be ready for cultivation two or three weeks earlier in the spring, thus rendering it far more valuable. The subject of irrigation was next touched upon, and an improvement in this department was also recommended. In closing Mr. Greeley predicted a grander future for agriculture in New England than it has ever known.

STORING POTATOES FOR WINTER.

It is often a matter of very great pecuniary importance for a farmer to be able to keep his potato crop until spring. Many made very handsome sums by pursuing this course, the past season. Potatoes were bought last fall for fifty cents a bushel, and those in good order were sold very generally in spring for two dollars. As long as the custom of early marketing prevails so generally, the man who cultivates the new seedlings and stores them until spring will be likely to pursue a safe course. Price are generally enough higher to pay for the extra handling and leave a margin for profit. They can be stored upon the surface of the ground in any dry position in the same manner as turnips, but this requires much care in covering the pits on account of the extreme weather that prevails in the best potato districts. It is not uncommon for the earth to freeze two feet deep, and the raising of a mound with walls of that thickness over potatoes is a great labor. It has its advantages however in saving carting, and once handling. The heaps or pits are usually made upon the field where the potatoes grow, and so near together that when the potatoes are picked up they are taken directly to the heaps, which contain from 30 to 100 bushels each, as suits the convenience of the farmer. A light covering of straw is thrown over the heap and the earth is put upon the straw, making a roof that will shed water and keep out the frost. When the farmer wishes to keep his potatoes for the spring market, this is a good method. Another way is to store the potatoes in pits, partly below the surface, but this can only be done where the soil is perfectly drained. There is not much difference in the labor involved, or in the security of the crop against frost. Farmers living near ports, who wish to ship their potatoes in the winter, build cheap vaults or cellars in hill sides, that will hold from 500 to 1500 bushels. The vault has a window and shoot arranged for tipping in a cartload at a time, and a door is upon the south end for taking the potatoes out. In New Jersey and on Long Island it is quite common to store potatoes in the house or barn cellar, to be ready for market at any time when the prices suit. Immense quantities are stored by dealers in the city of New York, mostly in barrels, but sometimes in bulk. In cellar storage straw should be thrown over them to keep out the light. This crop keeps best, away from the air, in darkness, and at a low temperature, a few degrees above freezing. That method is best which secures these conditions most perfectly, with the least labor and with the least expense.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

A GLASS young men ought to break—the beer glass.

NAUTICAL neatness—sweeping the horizon with a glass.

A short drive with many men—being driven to their wit's end.

MANY women "waist" time by improper arrangement of the stays.

THE refreshment an idle man would prefer—Loaf-cake.

IT is said that pride in our days often goes before a waterfall.

WHAT is smaller than a mite's mouth? That which is put into it.

IT is a miserable thing to live in suspense; it is the life of a spider.

WHEN are skipping lambs like literary volumes? When they are bound in sheep.

A WAY in which a young man should not walk—the way to the dram shop.

A GUN does extraordinary execution when it hangs fire.

HOW does a horse regard a man? As the source of all his whoas.

STARTING a men in business—kicking a merchant out of his own store.

SOMETHING for vaulters to remember—that one good turn deserves another,

MARRYING a woman for her beauty is like eating a nightingale for its singing.

IT is a good thing to be above board, but generally a bad thing to be overboard.

WHY is a tax-collector like a retired tragedian? Because he is an ex-actor.

"SAMBO, did you ever see the Catskill Mountains? "No, Clem; but I've seen cats kill mice."

"I wonder where those black clouds are going?" sighed Laura, pensively. "I think they are going to thunder," said her brother.

AN aged bachelor being asked if he ever saw a public execution, was rascal enough to say, "No—but I once witnessed a marriage." He is still at large.

IT is thought a dangerous thing to board a man of war, but we know, says an exchange, fifty soldiers, each a man of war, boarded by a single landlord—but he was a host.

"I'M afloat! I'm afloat!" screamed a young lady of powerful lungs and fingers to match, as she exercised both at the piano. "I should think you were," growled an old bachelor, "judging from the squall you raise."

ODD typographical errors are constantly occuring. A paper recently made the surprising statement that "two thousand car-load of cats had come East over Western railroads." The editor designed to say "oats."

"YOU look like death on a pale horse," said Harry to a toper, who was pale and emaciated. "I don't know anything about that," said the toper, "but I'm death on pale brandy."

A YOUNG woman, meeting a former fellow-servant, was asked how she liked her new place. "Very well." "Then you have nothing to complain of ?"Nothing, only master and mistress talk such very bad grammar!!"

"COME here, sissy," said a young gentleman to a little girl, to whose sister he was paying his addresses; "you are the sweetest thing on earth." "No, I ain't," she replied. "Sister says you are the sweetest." The gentleman popped the question the next day.

A beautiful lady was kissing and caressing her beautiful lap dog.

'Ah, Maria !' exclaimed her foppish adorer why not grant me the favor you are wasting on Fido ?'

'I don't kiss every puppy,' replied the pouting fair.

600 ACRES OF EXCELLENT FARM LAND FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT containing 262 acres, with good log house and barn thereon; also a good SAW-MILL, worth a rental of $200 per annum. About half this tract is excellent bottom and the balance upland. About 100 acres are cleared, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation; balance well timbered. The whole tract is well watered, and is situate on Bunning's creek, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of John Alstadt, Jacob Andrews and Jacob Beckley. The mill and farm will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers.

ALSO, one tract containing 183 acres, having a good log house and barn and out-buildings thereon. About 65 acres cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber—well watered and situate near Pleasantville, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of Jacob Alstadt, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Beckley and Joseph Smith.

ALSO, one tract containing 157 acres, about 20 acres cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber; well watered and situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Beckley, Joseph Smith and Christian Mock.

These lands formerly belonged to the estate of Nicholas Lyons, deceased, and are in a neighborhood well supplied with schools, churches, stores, &c.

Each of these tracts will be sold as a whole or in parts, to suit purchasers, and will be offered at private sale until SATURDAY, the 14th of Nov. next, when, if not disposed of, they will be sold to the highest and best bidder at public sale, of which timely notice will be given.

For further particulars, address personally, or by letter,

J. W. DICKERSON, Attorney-at-Law

5july: tf Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FIVE lots of ground in Bedford, 60 by 240, formerly part of the Lyons' estate.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

Also, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

O. B. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

JOHN LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agent.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want o proper action in the Liver, the Stomach and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC.

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES:

The best assortment ever brought to this place; will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

BEDFORD, PA.

7aug

DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE

TONIC STIMULANT,

STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM

HERBS and ROOTS.

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and LOSS OF APPETITE;

AND AN EXCELLENT

CORRECTIVE

FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHID'A.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

25sep1y

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and

WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Oldham, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is, therefore, hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against the estate are required to present them forthwith, duly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS J. CROYLE,

21aug Administrator.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

Books.

THE INQUIRER

BOOK STORE,

opposite the Mengel House,

BEDFORD, PA.

The proprietor takes pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:

Dream Life,
Reveries of a Bachelor,
Bryant's,
Halleck's,
Jean Ingelow's,
Tupper's,
Poe's,
Milton's,
Whittier's,
Longfellow's,
Tenneyson's,
Bayard Taylor's,
Walter Scott's,
Wadsworth's,
Grey's Poems,
100 Selections;
Two Marriages;
The Initials;
Phœnixiana;
A. Ward, his Book;
Nasby's Letters;
Dictionary of Quotations;
Macaulay's England;
Homespun;
Kathrina;
Bittersweet;
Enoch Arden;
Tent on the Beach;
Snow Bound;
Country Living;
Companion Poets;
Tom Brown at Rugby,
Baker's Secret Service; and many others.

NOVELS:

Miss Mulbach's, Dicken's (25 cent edition),
Marrayatt's, Sir Walter Scott's (25c edition),
Miss Ellen Pickering's, G. W. M. Reynold's,
Eugene Sue's, Alexander Duma's,
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's, D'Israeli's,
Wilkie Collin's, George Sand's,
Mrs. Henry Wood's, Wild Western Scenes,
Widow Bedott Papers, Caxton's,
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, Guardian Angel,
Pendennis, The Newcomes,
Young America Abroad, Robinson Crusoe,
Initials, Early Dawn,
Major Jones' Courtship, Charcoal Sketches,
Travels of Major Jones, &c. &c. &c.

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, &C.:

Large Family Bibles,
Small Bibles,
Medium Bibles,
Lutheran Hymn Books,
Methodist Hymn Books,
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible,
History of the Books of the Bible;
Pilgrim's Progress, &c. &c. &c.
Episcopal Prayer Books,
Presbyterian Hymn Books,

SCHOOL BOOKS:

A B C Cards,
Primers,
Osgood's Speller,
Raub's Speller,
Osgood's 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 5th Readers,
Brook's Normal Primary, Normal Mental, Elementary, and Normal, Written Arithmetics,
Mitchell's New First Lessons, New Primary, and Intermediate Geographies,
Brown's First Lines, and English Grammars,
Warren and Mitchell's Physical Geographies,
Lossing's Common School History of the United States,
Webster's Pocket, Common School, and Unabridged Dictionaries,
Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature,
Cleveland's Compendium of American Literature,
Cleveland's Literature of the 19th Century,
Copper's Academic Speaker,
Sergeant's Standard and Intermediate Speakers,
Young American Speaker,
Western and Columbian Orator,
Schoolday Dialogues,
Northend's Dialogues,
Exhibition Speaker,
American School Dialogue Book,
Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's Copy Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, &c.

TOY BOOKS.

Cinderella,
Mother Goose,
Old Mother Hubbard,
Little Red Riding Hood,
The House that Jack Built,
Grand Father Goose's Rhymes, &c.

STATIONERY.

Congress, Legal,
Record, Foolscap,
Letter, Congress Letter,
Sermon, Commercial Note,
Ladies' Gilt, Ladies' Octavo,
Mourning, French Note,
Bath Post, Damask Laid Note,
Cream Laid Note, Envelopes, &c.

BLANK BOOKS.

Day Books, Ledgers,
Account Books, Cash Books,
Pocket Ledgers, Time Books,
Tuck Memorandums, Pass Books,
Money Books, Pocket Books.

INKS AND INKSTANDS.

Barometer Inkstands,
Gutta Percha,
Cocoa, and
Morocco Spring Pocket Inkstands,
Glass and Ordinary Stands for Schools,
Flat Glass Ink Wells and Rack,
Arnold's Writing Fluids,
Hover's Inks,
Carmine Inks, Purple Inks,
Charlton's Inks,
Eukolon for pasting, &c.

PENS AND PENCILS.

Gillot's, Cohen's,
Hollowbush & Carey's Payson,
Dunton, and Scribner's Pens:
Clark's Indellible, Faber's Tablet,
Cohen's Eagle,
Office, Faber's
Guttknecht's, Carpenter's Pencils, &c.

PERIODICALS.

Atlantic Monthly,
Harper's Magazine,
Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions,
Eclectic Magazine,
Godey's Lady's Book,
Galaxy,
Lady's Friend,
Ladies' Repository,
Old Guard,
Our Young Folks,
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